

The Old Coal Firm in Town.

Established 1875.

Our success is founded on the fact that we give personal attention to quality, prompt delivery and uniformly courteous treatment to all.

We have received numerous compliments from our patrons during the recent severe weather for the manner and promptness in which we delivered their orders—place a trial order with us, and be convinced.

Wm. B. Corby Coal Co.

ROSCOE R. JOHNSON, President.

267 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

Telephone No. 604.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[Letters addressed to "Correspondence" will receive attention in this column. Inquiries are solicited.]

Q. What day of the week was August 30, 1869? W. L. W.

A. Monday.

Q. On what day of the week came the 12th of December, 1908? J. F. O.

A. Saturday.

Q. What day of the week was June 15, 1885? July 7, 1886? W. C.

A. Monday. Wednesday.

Q. Where is Harry Thaw and has he been released? T. B.

A. He is an inmate of the New York State Asylum for the Insane at Matoawian.

Q. Please name the States that have passed anti-bucket shop bills. J. R. B.

A. Bucket shops are prohibited generally and the betting on stocks is classed as gambling.

Q. Where are the gold and coal mines in Mexico and South America located? T. W. R.

A. Write to the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

Q. What is the name of Marshal St. Cyr pronounced? G. W. H.

A. Gouvion-Saint-Cyr is pronounced goo-yon sahn-seer, the last syllable accented in each case.

Q. How can a young man enter the United States secret service? P. B. P.

A. Write to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Most of the members of the secret service force are men who have had police experience.

Q. Where can I get information as to the area of the copper deposits in the Chitina valley and Copper river districts in Alaska? R. R.

A. Address the Hon. Joseph A. Holmes, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

Q. Please tell me what States require the registration of nurses. S. C. H.

A. New York, Virginia, North Carolina and New Jersey make this provision and probably other States also. The New York law permits the registered nurse to use the initials R. N. after her name.

Q. How many pianos are manufactured in the United States each year? B. B.

A. In 1906 there were manufactured 274,154 pianos, of which 365,415 were uprights and 8,741 grands. There were made 330,918 uprights without player attachments and 34,495 with them, while 10,898 separate player attachments were sold.

Q. Which of these two sentences is correct: "Would it not be feasible to check, regularly, late deliveries?" or "Would it not be feasible to regularly, check late deliveries?" E. G.

A. The first one is right. The split infinitive as in the second sentence should not be used.

Q. 1. How many officers and men are there in the United States army? 2. How many postoffices are there in the United States? 3. How many Representatives in Congress? 4. Who are the chairmen of the national committees of the two great parties? T. H.

A. 1. Officers, 4,812; enlisted men, 77,623. 2. On June 30, 1911, 59,880. 3.

Democrats, 227; Republicans, 162; Socialists, 1; total, 391. 4. Norman E. Mack of New York, Democratic committee; John F. Hill of Maine (acting chairman) Republican committee.

Q. How many battles were fought in the Mexican war? C. K. C.

A. In 1846 the following: May 8, Palo Alto; May 9, Resaca de la Palma; September 24, surrender of Monterey.

In 1847: February 22-23, Buena Vista; March 29, Vera Cruz; April 18, Cerro Gordo; August 20, Contreras, San Antonio and Churubusco. Beginning on September 4 there were a series of engagements conducted by General Scott, including Molino del Rey on September 8 and Chapultepec on September 13, which resulted in the capture of the City of Mexico. In addition General Kearney captured New Mexico and General Fremont took possession of California.

Q. 1. What are the restrictions on immigration in the United States? 2. Is there an international law regarding immigration? 3. Has any nation the right to restrain immigration on any other grounds than those of health and morals? B. F.

A. 1. Persons excluded are idiots and the insane, paupers, persons liable to become a public charge, persons with contagious diseases, convicts, polygamists, anarchists, persons of bad morals and those whose passage has been paid by others than relatives and friends (contract labor) together with those excluded by the Chinese exclusion act. All immigrants must satisfy the inspectors that they will not become a burden to the community. 2. Immigration is governed by treaty, where restriction is necessary. 3. A government has the right to admit whom it pleases.

Q. Were the X, Y and Z agents French agents? H. V. H.

A. The letters stood for the names of the three French agents, Hottingeur, Bellamy and Houtteau, who were deputed to treat with the American commissioners, Marshall, Pinckney and Gerry, with regard to insults offered to the United States navy and also in the matter of trade relations.

When the American commissioners reached Paris they were refused recognition by the French Directory, but they received notice from the office of the Marquis de Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that negotiations might be concluded with the agents named. Hottingeur told the Americans that the matters could be adjusted if a loan of \$1,200,000 was granted, while Bellamy and Houtteau suggested that the United States buy \$2,000,000 livres worth of stock, the market price of which was about half the price stated. Both offers were declined by the American commissioners. When their dispatches were sent to Congress X, Y and Z were substituted for the names of the French agents.

Q. What denominations of copper, nickel, silver, gold and paper money have been issued by the United States? F. C. M.

A. Copper—Half cent, discontinued February 21, 1857; one cent, discontinued February 21, 1857. Bronze—One

cent, two cent, discontinued September 26, 1890. Nickel—One cent, discontinued April 22, 1864; three cent, discontinued September 26, 1890; five cent. Silver—Three cent and half dime, discontinued February 12, 1872; dime, twenty cent, discontinued May 2, 1878; Columbian quarter, Columbian half (1892-98); Lafayette dollar (1899); trade dollar, discontinued February 19, 1878; dollar, discontinued February 12, 1878; resumed February 28, 1878. Gold—Lewis and Clark dollar; Louisiana purchase dollar; dollar, discontinued September 26, 1890; quarter eagle; \$3, discontinued September 26, 1890; half eagle; eagle; double eagle. Paper money—National bank notes: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Treasury notes, discontinued 1890; U. S. notes: \$1, \$2, \$5 and up to \$1,000; silver certificates: same up to \$100; gold certificates: \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000.

Q. 1. What counties in Europe own their own railroads? 2. What is the number of accidents and fatalities on railroads in those countries? 3. What is the number of accidents and fatalities per annum on the railroads in the United States? 4. What are the freight rates of Europe, the passenger rates and how do they compare with those in the United States? B. F. C.

A. 1. Government control or operation of railroads is rapidly becoming the rule throughout Europe outside of Great Britain and the United States. Germany owns 32,000 miles out of her 48,000 miles of railroad; Austria owns 4,800 miles and operates 2,671 miles additional actually owned privately, while private capital owns and operates 5,100 miles. Hungary owns 4,774 miles of her 11,069 miles of road; Russia, 27,691 miles, as against 11,452 miles privately owned; Belgium owns practically all the roads, as is true also of Denmark and Norway. Sweden owns a third of her total mileage of 7,631. The state railroads of Italy amount to 6,800, out of a total of 10,685 miles. It is expected that nearly all of the mileage of France will eventually pass into the hands of the state. 2. Railway accidents are less frequent in Europe than in this country. The number of killed and injured, respectively, in Germany in 1906 was: Passengers, 135; 553; Employees, 714; 1,673. Other persons, 400; 365. In France the total killed was 659; passengers injured, 650. In 1910 in England 1,062 were killed, 8,343 injured. 3. In 1911, 356 passengers, 1,655 employees killed; 13,433 passengers and 46,902 employees injured. 4. European freight rates are high. Compared with an average of 7.80 mills per ton-mile here, Germany charges 12.20; France, 13.30; Austria, 12.60; Italy, 16.00; Russia, 8.40. Passenger rates, cents per mile: Germany, 2.75; Belgium, 2.91; France, 3.10 to 3.45; Holland, 3.25; Italy, 3.60; England, 4.02 to 6.08; all first class. We have no space for American rates; they are governed by State legislation.

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